**College of Pharmacy**

**Fourth year. Clinical Pharmacy**

**Infectious Diseases**

**Tuberculosis**

**Introduction**

1-**Tuberculosis** (TB) is a **communicable infectious** **disease** caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis.* It can produce silent, **latent infection**, as well as progressive, **active disease**.

2-In 2019, there were about 10 million new cases and 1.2 million deaths from TB reported.

**Pathophysiology and etiology**

1-M. tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person **by coughing** or other activities that cause the organism to be aerosolized. Close contacts of TB patients are most likely to become infected.

2-**Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the most important risk factor** for progressing to active TB. An HIV-infected individual with TB infection is over **100-fold more likely** to develop active disease than an HIV-seronegative patient.

3-Occasionally, **a massive inoculum of organisms may be introduced into the bloodstream**, causing widely disseminated disease and granuloma formation known as **miliary TB.**

**Clinical presentation**

1-Patients with TB typically present with **cough**, **weight loss**, **fatigue**, **fever**, and **night** **sweats**. Symptom onset may be gradual.

2-Frank **hemoptysis** usually occurs late in the course of disease but may present earlier.

3-**Sputum smear** is done to **detect mycobacteria**. **Chest radiograph** is also important.

4-Clinical features associated with **extrapulmonary TB vary depending on the organ system(s) involved but typically consist of slowly progressive decline of organ function** with low-grade fever and other constitutional symptoms.

5-Patients with **HIV may have atypical presentation**. HIV-positive patients are **less likely to have positive skin tests, or fever.** **They have a higher incidence of extrapulmonary TB and are more likely to present with progressive primary disease**.

6-The most widely used s**creening method for tuberculous infection is the tuberculin skin test**, which uses purified protein derivative (PPD).

7-When active TB is suspected, attempts should be made to **isolate M. tuberculosis from the infected site**. Daily sputum collection over 3 consecutive days is recommended.

8-Tests to measure release of **interferon-γ** in the patient’s blood in response to TB antigens may provide **quick and specific results for identifying M. tuberculosis**.

**Treatment**

1-**Goals of Treatment**: (1) Rapid **identification** of a new TB case; (2) **Initiation** of specific anti-TB treatment; (3) **Eradicating** M. tuberculosis infection; (4) Achievement of a **noninfectious** state in the patient, thus ending isolation; (5) **Preventing** the development of **resistance**; (6) **Adherence** to the treatment regimen by the patient; and (7) **Cure** of the patient as quickly as possible (generally at least 6 months of treatment).

2-Patients with active disease should be isolated to prevent spread of the disease.

**3-Drug treatment is the cornerstone of TB management**. A minimum of **two drugs, and generally three or four drugs, must be used simultaneously.**

4-Directly observed therapy (**DOT**) by a healthcare worker is a cost-effective way to ensure completion of treatment and is considered the standard of care.

5-Drug treatment is continued for **at least 6 months**, and **18–24 months for cases of multidrug-resistant TB** (MDR-TB).

6-**Surgery may be needed** to remove destroyed lung tissue, space-occupying lesions, and some extrapulmonary lesions.

**Pharmacologic Therapy**

**Latent Infection**

1-Chemoprophylaxis should be initiated in patients **to reduce the risk of progression to active disease.**

2-There are **three recommended treatment regimens for latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI):** **3 months of once weekly isoniazid plus rifapentine**, **4 months of daily rifampin,** or **3 months of daily isoniazid plus rifampin**.

3-The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends the 12week isoniazid/rifapentine regimen **as an equal alternative to 9 months of daily isoniazid for treating LTBI** in otherwise healthy patients aged 12 years or older who have greater likelihood of developing active TB.

4-Pregnant women, alcoholics, and patients with poor diets who are **treated with isoniazid should receive pyridoxine, 10–50 mg daily,** to reduce the incidence of central nervous system (CNS) effects or **peripheral neuropathies**.

**Treating Active Disease**

1-Table 1 lists options for treatment of culture-positive pulmonary TB caused by drug-susceptible organisms.

2-The standard TB treatment regimen is **isoniazid, rifampin, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol for 2 months**, followed by **isoniazid and rifampin for 4 months** (**a total of 6 months of treatment**). Ethambutol can be stopped if susceptibility to isoniazid, rifampin, and pyrazinamide is shown.

3-Appropriate samples should be sent for culture and susceptibility testing **prior to initiating therapy** for all patients with active TB. The data should guide the initial drug selection for the new patient.

**Table 1: Drug Regimens for Microbiologically Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis Caused by Drug Susceptible Organisms**



**DOT**, directly observed therapy; **EMB**, ethambutol; **HIV**, human immunodeficiency virus; **INH**, isoniazid; **PZA**, pyrazinamide; **RIF**, rifampin.

**a**When DOT is used, drugs may be given 5 days/week and the necessary number of doses adjusted accordingly. Although there are no studies that compare 5 with 7 daily doses, extensive experience indicates this would be an effective practice. DOT should be used when drugs are administered <7 days/week.

**b**Based on expert opinion, patients with cavitation on initial chest radiograph and positive cultures at completion of 2 months of therapy should receive a 7month (31week) continuation phase.

**c**Pyridoxine (vitamin B6), 25–50 mg/day, is given with INH to all persons at risk of neuropathy (eg, pregnant women; breastfeeding infants; persons with HIV; patients with diabetes, alcoholism, malnutrition, or chronic renal failure; or patients with advanced age). For patients with peripheral neuropathy, experts recommend increasing pyridoxine dose to 100 mg/day.

**d**Five‐day‐a‐week administration is always given by DOT.

4-If the patient is being evaluated for the retreatment of TB, **it is imperative to know what drugs were used previously and for how long.**

**Drug Resistance**

1-If the organism is drug resistant, **the aim is to introduce two or more active agents that the patient has not received previously**. With MDR-TB, no standard regimen can be proposed.

2-It is critical to **avoid monotherapy or adding only a single drug** to a failing regimen.

3-Drug resistance should be suspected in the following situations:

* Patients who have received **prior therapy for TB**
* Patients from **geographic areas** with a high prevalence of resistance (South Africa, Mexico, Southeast Asia, the Baltic countries, and the former Soviet states)
* Patients who are **homeless**, institutionalized, IV drug abusers, and/or infected with HIV
* Patients who **still have acid-fast bacilli–positive** sputum smears after 2 months of therapy
* Patients who **still have positive cultures** after 2–4 months of therapy
* Patients who **fail therapy or relapse after retreatment**
* Patients known to **be exposed to MDR-TB cases**

**Special Populations**

**Tuberculous Meningitis and Extrapulmonary Disease**

1-In general, **isoniazid**, **pyrazinamide**, **ethionamide**, **cycloserine** and **linezolid** **penetrate the cerebrospinal fluid readily.**

2-Patients with **CNS TB** are often **treated for longer periods (9–12 months).**

3-**Extrapulmonary** **TB of the soft tissues** can be treated **with conventional regimens**. TB of the **bone** is typically treated **for 9 months**, occasionally with surgical debridement.

**Children**

1-TB in children may be treated with regimens similar to those used in adults, although some **physicians still prefer to extend treatment to 9 months**.

2-**Pediatric doses** of drugs should be used.

**Pregnant Women**

1-The usual treatment of pregnant women is **isoniazid**, **rifampin**, and **ethambutol** **for 9 months.**

2-Women with TB should be **cautioned against becoming pregnant**, as the disease poses a risk to the fetus as well as to the mother.

3-**Isoniazid** or **ethambutol** **is relatively safe** when used during pregnancy. Supplementation **with B vitamins** is particularly important during pregnancy.

4-**Rifampin** has been **rarely associated with birth defects**, but those seen are occasionally severe, including limb reduction and CNS lesions.

5-**Pyrazinamide has not been studied in a large number of pregnant women**, but anecdotal information suggests that it may be safe.

6-**Ethionamide** may be associated with premature delivery, congenital deformities, and Down syndrome when used during pregnancy, so it cannot be recommended in pregnancy.

7-**Cycloserine** is not recommended during pregnancy. **Fluoroquinolones** should be avoided in pregnancy and during nursing.

**Renal Failure**

In nearly all patients, **isoniazid and rifampin do not require dose modifications** in renal failure. **Pyrazinamide** and **ethambutol** typically **require a reduction in dosing frequency from daily to three times weekly.**

**Evaluation of therapeutic outcomes**

1-**The most serious problem with TB therapy is nonadherence** to the prescribed regimen. **The most effective way to ensure adherence is with DOT**.

2-Patients should have **blood urea nitroge**n, serum **creatinine**, **aspartate transaminase** or **alanine** **transaminase**, and a **complete blood count** determined at **baseline** and **periodically**, depending on the presence of other factors that may increase the likelihood of toxicity (advanced age, alcohol abuse, and possibly pregnancy).

3-**Hepatotoxicity should be suspected in patients whose transaminases exceed five times the upper limit of normal or whose total bilirubin exceeds 3 mg/dL**. At this point, the offending agent(s) should be discontinued and alternatives selected.

**Reference**

**Joseph T. DiPiro, Robert L. Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic Approach,**

**12th Edition. 2023.**